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proposal of the First Lord of the British Admiralty, for international action in behalf of the joint limitation of the present monstrous naval armaments and expenditures of the nations.

3. We also desire to record our warm and grateful approval of the plan proposed by the present administration for the creation, by treaty, of international commissions of inquiry with the various nations of the world.

4. The directors of the American Peace Society express their grateful appreciation of the action of Congress at the last two sessions in the reduction of our battleship program, and we express the hope that this advanced and courageous policy will be maintained.

5. Whereas the maintenance of honorable peace between Great Britain and the United States for one hundred years, in spite of the bitter antagonism prevailing after the sanguinary wars of the Revolution and of 1812, and the many causes for friction which have since arisen, is a striking object-lesson of the practicability of peace through justice, even under difficult circumstances, and of the benefits arising therefrom; and whereas this century of peace is a fact of immense importance as a concrete illustration of what might result from the universal adoption of judicial settlement of disputes between nations, and is worthy of fitting commemoration:

Resolved, That the board of directors of the American Peace Society do hereby express their cordial sympathy with the movement for the appropriate celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, and do hereby request its executive committee to emphasize in the program of the society's annual meeting the local celebration of one hundred years of peace, and do hereby urge its constituent branches to take an active part, in co-operation with the national and local committees, of the proposed commemoration, to the end that the celebration may give added force to the movement for the settlement of all international differences by a court of justice.

Picture-makers and War-makers.

By William C. Allen.

The writer, while abroad during the summer of 1913, was so profoundly impressed with the psychological effect produced by the illustrated press of England in aiding to develop and extend the fever of militarism, which has that country within its grasp, that he purchased at random a typical copy of the popular weekly, *The Illustrated London News*, July 26, 1913, with the view of writing it up. Here is the result:

At the rear of this number, and mixed with advertisements, are six one-half pages devoted to various subjects. These one-half pages, because of their unimportant and inconspicuous position, need not be analyzed here, but the illustrations include a picture of the German Army Air-Ship Cruiser No. 1. We will, however, consider the character of the pictures on the prominent pages of this number.

All the space in eleven of the full pages that contain no advertisements is devoted to military suggestions or to the exploiting of the army and navy. Two others are largely so utilized. Two more also contain some picture or reference of a similar character. In contrast with the above fifteen full pages that have no advertisements, only ten are discovered that do not in some degree suggest militarism or explain the latest scientific methods of preparing to kill men.

This magnificent advertiser on behalf of the "War Traders" poses as a family magazine for Christian England! The frontispiece has a full-page picture of a dreadnaught "bunkering" in the open sea.

The next pictorial page is a fully illustrated one, and

exhibits "Naval Maneuvers on Land" and "hand-worked battleships," showing an ingenious method of training officers and men in fleet evolutions adopted by the New York Naval Militia. This is interesting to those engaged in the naval profession, and also helps to suggest to the British people that other countries are making great strides in naval affairs, and that it is necessary for England to further lavish money in competition.

The third page displays the portraits of five men, four of whom are army officials and one a scientist. On this page is an article by G. K. Chesterton, who, while writing on the subject of cranks, says:

"Now, I say it is a crime to tell a child that militarism is a crime. It is giving the child a false conscience at the very time when the conscience is most direct and most realistic. * * * To tell a child that militarism is a crime appears to me to be simply a wicked act," etc.

The fourth page is full of illustrations, most of which are devoted to showing the horrors of war and exhibiting "some of the worst atrocities of which the Bulgarians are accused." A picture of one ruined town is supplemented by the comment: "We believe absolutely that at least 470 villagers have been killed or burnt alive in this town alone." It is an interesting coincidence that this page containing various pictures that comment and exhibit the horrors of war exactly faces the above-mentioned statement on the third page that "it is a crime to tell a child that militarism is a crime."

The fifth and sixth pictorial pages of this family magazine have on them a double-paged picture representing the Restoration by George V of a Ceremony Installing Knights of the Bath, which ceremony had just previously been celebrated in Westminster Abbey. This big picture indicates the dramatic moment when the Great Master and Knights of the Order offered their swords to the altar, and when the Dean restored his sword to the Great Master with this admonition: "I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the Glory of God, the Defense of the Gospel, the Maintenance of your Sovereign's Right and Honor, and of all Equity and Justice, to the utmost of your Power." We all understand that this exhortation means that only the British nation and government are to exercise their right as judges as to what constitutes the "Glory of God," etc., and if deemed necessary are to use their swords against other nations who, with equal sincerity, may invoke the help of God and the clerical blessing.

The next, being the seventh, illustrated page is also full of numerous pictures depicting scenes connected with the Bulgarian war. The first shows the Servian General Tankowitsch leaving Ishtip Cathedral with his staff after the Thanksgiving service celebrating the recapture of Ishtip. No doubt, if the Servian general's Bulgarian opponent had succeeded in retaining this city, he and his staff would have been the men to have given Almighty God their most profound thanks, because they had been able to kill enough Servians to hold it.

The eighth pictorial page is actually not directly devoted to militarism, and to a sane person should be one of joy. There are four illustrations portraying the royal garden party to the teachers of the United Kingdom at Buckingham Palace. Only one of these pictures carries with it a military suggestion. It is entitled,

"Representatives of Education, War, and Religion." It represents Colonel Seely, the Secretary of State for War, Dr. MacNamara, and the Archbishop of Canterbury conversing together. It is very suggestive as showing how, under monarchial institutions, education, war, and the religion of Jesus can be considered as being in close relations with each other.

Now, for a wonder, we pass four illustrated pages without finding any references to the military, one being a beautiful sepia portrait. These are immediately succeeded by the following:

Two full illustrated pages are devoted entirely to preparations for war, and particularly refer to the Admiralty's decision to use oil, instead of coal, as a fuel. Among them are pictures showing how the Admiralty stores oil at its great reservoirs at Port Victoria. It is hard to believe that the Creator intended his bounties to be thus diverted from the useful channels of peace and enlightenment. One of these eight pictures refers to the exhausting labors in the stoke-hole of a coal-burning warship. Another exhibits a ship without a funnel, with a clear deck, in time of action; and the sea fight with all its "glory" is on.

The succeeding page is given over to three scenes in Afghanistan and central Asia, with an account of that part of the world; but even this article has references to some of the military expeditions which have penetrated those distant lands.

The next page has one full illustration: "A Gate of an Empire: Ali Masjid—A Fort in the Khyber Pass," showing where Nadir Shah rode through after the sack of Delhi, and referring to the belief that this fort "is one of the most interesting strategic posts in the whole Empire."

Our next two pages are also covered with pictures connected with war. One shows the "Royal Interest in Roumanian Troops," and King Charles inspecting his men before their going to the front. The King has been "snapped" walking by his soldiers, who lie on their stomachs during his inspection. Truly it would seem as if men, like the lower beasts of the field, crawl on their bellies when preparing to kill their fellows.

Opposite the above is a full-page picture representing the King of Greece sitting in an easy chair and giving instructions to an officer of artillery. He looks very grand sitting there in comfort and safety. A comment underneath this picture quotes his Majesty as follows: "Protest in my name to the representatives of the civilized powers against these monsters in human form, and declare before the whole civilized world that I shall be compelled to take vengeance in order to inspire terror into these monsters (the Bulgarian troops) and to make them reflect before they commit any more such crimes, which surpass in horror those committed during the incursions of the barbarians." It is only fair to add that the King of Bulgaria has also made apparently just as well supported and atrocious charges against his foes.

The next five illustrated pages grant us a respite from the predominant and horribly suggestive characteristics of this family magazine. Within them there is only one unobtrusive reference to war, viz., a portrait of Earl Lornburn, who is referred to as author of the new book, "Capture at Sea." The next page is a large sepia reproduction of Verestchagin's "Before Moscow,"

representing the fateful moment when Napoleon, gazing upon the city, prepares for its occupation. The Emperor, with hands behind his back, stands holding a telescope, surrounded by his generals, and contemplating the city which, through fire and sword, he has just reached. Is this scene simply intended to quicken the imagination of the children of England?

The armament manufacturers—who of all people are thoroughly cosmopolitan, and who are without any patriotism toward any one nation, because they make money by setting different nations by the ears and manufacturing for all—must rejoice at such advertising of their trade as is herein depicted. One wonders if these manufacturers hold stock in the great British periodicals that thus assist them; or if the owners of these publications are shareholders in the syndicates whose wares they thus exploit week by week? After the amazing revelations that have recently been made, we may well conjecture that the Christian sentiment, business common sense, and sane family thought of England are being poisoned at the fountain-head that the dividends of war-breeders may be enhanced.

Whether there be collusion between the illustrated press and armament manufacturers or not, the fact that taxes are being rapidly increased and that the people's assets are gradually being transferred to the coffers of the war traders is, after all, only a secondary matter. Far more damaging is the unholy spirit of fear and the continued thought of preparation for wholesale slaughter which are thus fostered in family and business life.

In contrast with the above magazine is *Life*, of New York city, which recently devoted a whole number to depicting the futility and folly of war. One of the many telling pictures is that of a stalwart officer tenderly parting from his little daughter, who, as she tip-toes on a chair to embrace him, asks, "Daddy, are you going to kill some other little girl's father?"

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA.

The three following facts will be of interest to pacifists. Due to the recrudescence of war talk in Europe, the Krupps have increased their dividends from twelve to fourteen per cent during the last year. Notwithstanding the enormous cost of oil as compared with coal for fuel, England's new dreadnaught, "The Queen Elizabeth," is designed to burn oil at the behest of the great oil interests of the Empire. Finally our own country is supplying armor for the Japanese cruiser "Haruna" at \$106.35 a ton, while our own new battleship No. 39 will cost us for armor-plate from \$440 to \$504 a ton. One is left to draw one's own conclusions from such interesting data.

Bavaria, the second largest State of the German Empire, is opposed to the additional military burdens recently imposed. The Premier, Baron Georg F. von Hertling, recently declared: "There must be a pause in armaments; the German people are not in a position to bear further burdens of this nature." The Imperial Government informed the federated States last spring that it could not assume responsibility for the protection of the Empire unless the military augmentation was agreed to. Bavaria felt bound, under such conditions, to give her assent. The opposition to the program as a program, however, is very real.